

New York Tribune.

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The Case Against Mr. Churchill.

The friends of President Churchill of the Board of Education are trying to make the opposition to his reappointment appear a personal issue between him and Superintendent Maxwell. No doubt there is a personal issue. The two men have clashed, and Mr. Maxwell's supporters do not want to see Mr. Churchill back in his old position.

But the real opposition to Mr. Churchill has nothing to do with Mr. Maxwell. The Tribune thinks that Mr. Churchill's reappointment would be the worst thing that could happen to the schools. Yet it is perfectly indifferent to Mr. Maxwell. It thinks that the superintendent's administration leaves a great deal to be desired. His administration was severely criticised in the *Hanus* reports, and the Tribune believes that it was justly criticised.

But the way to cure the faults of the schools is not to turn from Maxwell to Churchill. If the educational expert at the head of the system is not progressive enough let us hire another educational expert who is. Let us not abandon the system of experts entirely, for that is the direction in which the Churchill idea tends. Let us not put the technical side of education into the hands of lawyers, merchants and physicians, into the hands of Mr. Churchill and his associates.

Running the schools, like running a newspaper, is one of those things which every man thinks he can do. The trouble with Mr. Churchill is that he is a little more sure that he can run the schools than the average man is, because, we believe, he once taught school for a while himself. The criticism of Superintendent Maxwell by Professor Hanus and his associates has caused all the ill suppressed ambition to dabble in educational details which possesses members of the board to assert itself. Every member who has been itching to show how much better an educator he is than the superintendent and his assistants are enlisted under the leadership of Mr. Churchill.

But progress does not lie through such dabbling. Progress lies through obtaining a better superintendent than Mr. Maxwell, if he has failed, or if he cannot profit by the criticisms and suggestions of Professor Hanus and his fellow investigators.

If the influence of the superintendent is diminished all sorts of evils will creep into the school system. We shall see an expert's task in the hands of laymen. A continuous policy will be impossible, for as the majority in the Board of Education changes new men who think they know all about it will come forward to improve the schools. Teachers' organizations will exercise a larger influence. It is significant that one of the organizations most active in Mr. Churchill's behalf is the one which procured the passage of the equal pay bill.

Mr. Churchill stands for methods that have worked badly wherever they have been tried and that are condemned by experts upon education almost without exception everywhere.

The Logic of Hetch-Hetchy.

A fortnight hence the fate of the Hetch-hetchy Valley will be determined by the United States Senate. It will be decided whether the valley is to be preserved as one of the scenic wonders of the world or is to be sacrificed in order that San Francisco may get water and water power without paying the fair price which would be required elsewhere. If that were all that is to be decided the transaction would be of great interest. But that is not all. There is an immeasurably broader and deeper issue, which has been repeatedly proclaimed and which Mr. Frederick Law Olmsted again sets forth with convincing authority in "The Boston Transcript."

The United States deliberately undertook to preserve the Yosemite National Park for the enjoyment of future generations. To surrender the Hetch-hetchy for use as a reservoir would be to abandon that undertaking and to set the precedent of abandoning any national park which might be coveted for utilitarian purposes by sordid interests. It would be to endanger every national park, whether of scenic or historic value.

That is the inexorable logic of the Hetch-hetchy case, and that is why the interests of the nation demand that this sinister grab at the nation's domain shall be defeated.

The Substantial Needs of the Philippines.

Mr. Worcester touches one of the salient points of the Philippine problem when he says that the responsible Filipino property owner does not want independence at present. That is really a brief summing up of the detailed statement which precedes it of the marvellous progress of those islands in all substantial respects since the American occupation. To suggest that anything like such progress would have been made had our forces scuttled out of the islands immediately upon the destruction of Spanish sovereignty would be fantastic. To argue that thoughtful and responsible Filipinos, property owners and business men, desire that progress to be checked and the permanence of its present results to be imperilled by an abrupt withdrawal of the influences which created it would be to impeach common sense.

We have heard much from Filipino politicians, with the desire of office and its emoluments in their hearts. It is not difficult to understand why a Quezon or a Tio would like to see Americans scuttled. Just so we can suppose that Huerta prefers the present state of affairs in Mexico to one in which constitutional order would be faithfully respected. But we cannot believe that practical business men, who have a stake in the country, in land or industries, share such views. We cannot suppose that Filipino merchants, whose trade has doubled in three or four years, or that Filipino

workingmen, whose wages have trebled or quadrupled because of American guardianship of the islands, are clamoring for American withdrawal. They know what the real needs of the islands are, and they value peace, prosperity, health and education far above the spoils of office, at least to such an extent that they are willing to defer independence to a time when the only enduring foundations of it are securely laid.

A Rational New Year's Day at the White House.

President Wilson has shattered another Washington tradition by deciding to omit the New Year's Day reception at the White House. Two generations ago, when Washington was still a small town and New Year's Day was still a memorable date on the social calendar, this function may have had some basis in reason. But in recent years it has become thoroughly tiresome and perfunctory.

Doing away with it will be a relief to both guests and host, since in the procession of callers compelled by usage to form on New Year's morning there has been no one who could not have paid his respects to the President more acceptably at another time and to whom the President could not have extended a more fitting welcome under different circumstances.

When a custom has become superfluous and burdensome the courageous and sensible thing to do is to drop it.

Help to Push the Clock Ahead!

The campaign to raise \$4,000,000 for the Y. M. C. A. and the Y. W. C. A. building funds is nearing its end. Splendid progress has been made. The city has responded with generosity, as it always does, to the appeals to help this magnificent work.

But the time remaining to complete the fund is short. The enthusiastic canvassers cannot possibly hope to reach every person who wants to contribute. Success for the campaign depends now on a large number of small subscriptions. Every person who wants to see the clocks register the \$4,000,000 should express sympathy with the movement by mailing to headquarters a pledge for a contribution.

The Sullivan Law's Real Purpose.

Judge Mulqueen, in General Sessions, has sentenced to a fourteen year term in state prison a man arraigned for having a revolver without a license. It was the second offense of this individual, who is also under indictment as a "white slaver" and who had threatened detectives with his pistol when they sought to arrest him.

This is making the Sullivan law serve its real purpose. It is treating it as a serious statute, not a joke, as in the recent case where a luckless wight was held for the grand jury because a patrolman caught him with an unloaded, broken revolver which he had fished out of an ash barrel. The honest man in this community who needs to carry arms is an exception, and the law makes full provision for him. The man who carries concealed weapons without a license is a lawbreaker and a menace to the public. He deserves the kind of mercy which Judge Mulqueen administered in this case.

From the Emotional Sex.

Senator Helen Ring Robinson, of Colorado, discoursing to the League for Political Education on the benefits of women in public office, declared that "men are really too hysterical to be trusted alone with politics." Her male colleagues, who explained, got their minds "all ruffled up" in the closing days of the session.

The phenomenon Mrs. Robinson describes has been noted by other observers in the height of a campaign or the death throes of a legislature, although none males are wont to describe it as "campaign enthusiasm" or "party spirit." It has frequently been deplored by those who believe that government of the public should come from the head rather than the heart—from thought rather than emotion. It is distinctly refreshing to have such comment on conditions political from the woman suffrage contingent. It gives hope that the suffrage movement will never be conducted here with the Pankhurstian Marquis of Queensberry logic. If they are going to persuade the public that they, too, will not get their minds "all ruffled up" if they have the vote the women will have to keep from getting them "all ruffled up" while seeking it.

The Blessed Isles.

Mr. Galsworthy, arguing for the austere, finely chiselled drama of character, laments the fate of characters in the more conventional type of play—impaled on a row of stakes, so to speak, "characters who would have liked to live, but came to untimely grief; who started bravely, but fell on these stakes, placed beforehand in a row, and were transfixed one by one, while their ghosts stride on, squeaking and gibbering, through the play."

In holding out for his stern ideal Mr. Galsworthy ignores for the moment the fact that people do not always want something they can "get their teeth into"; that now and then they demand in the theatre the pleasure of "play" in its literal sense, of making the stage conventions a sort of game which all concerned conduct with straight faces, like children with their make-believe.

The polished villain of Drury Lane melodrama is impaled on a stake, to be sure, and there is precisely the fun of the thing. Everybody knows from fond experience just how he will tap his cigarette on his gold cigarette case and say "Curses!" And when he does these things exactly as he has always done them the spectator somehow returns to the Islands of the Bleed.

In Pinero's old comedy, "The Amazons," two of the most amusing characters are scarcely more than catchwords in human shape. Tweenways, the absurd little sprig of nobility, with his complacent "We don't do so and so," and the impossible Frenchman, forever protesting how English he is—"French by birth, yes! But English to ze backbone. I play your sport. I speak your language, I am all English to ze backbone, damn it all!"—these are utterly staid, yet fresh and amusing always, because in a light and unpretentious way they embody a large general truth.

Mr. Pinero wrote "The Amazons" long before he was knighted or had been driven by the changing dramatic fashions to go in for "relentless realism"—when he was still a mere light man of the theatre. If he were writing of Frenchmen or decadent aristocrats to-day he would probably try to be much more penetrating and elaborate, and very likely end in being merely stodgy and uninspired.

In climbing the hill of Helicon, every man, it seems, must go his own pace. That which he does naturally seems to have a vitality and strength he cannot achieve by trying to pull himself up by his boot straps into some other man's gait. And the light man of the theatre, or of any other place, will often be more likely to say something worth hear-

ing if he continue with his lightness than if he pull a long face and try to talk like a philosopher.

Huerta's rule is still "crumbling," but not so that you'd notice it.

Yesterday may have been rather warm for football players, but it was all right for those who watched the games.

We have now the interlocking directorate. Shall we ever institute the lockstep directorate?

An American Speaker used to "count a quorum" of reluctant Representatives. A Mexican Deputy Speaker counts "no quorum" when an ample quorum is obviously present. Thus does the imaginative Latin-Aztec get a huckleberry ahead of the prosaic Anglo-Saxon.

Brickley's toe again.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

According to a downtown jeweller, the abnormally warm weather of the last week gave a great boost to the watch repairing business. "High temperature will certainly break main springs," said the jeweller. "A mainspring will rarely break when the mercury is at or below 68. Our biggest business in putting in new mainsprings is in the summer. On November 20 we had twenty-five watches brought in here with broken springs. Ordinarily we would average about twenty or thirty for the entire month of November. It is safe to say that 1,400 jewellers in this town had an average of twelve new springs to put in on the day we had twenty-five. At \$150 a spring, this would mean an expenditure of about \$2,000 for the owners of watches in this city."

"Father," exclaimed John, vigorously, "why don't Quakers take off their hats?"
"Because, my son, it is their belief that to remove their hat is a mark of respect that they think they should pay to no man."

"Well," remarked the boy, after a moment's silence, "how do they manage when they have to have their hair cut?"—Aunt's Companion.

THE LATEST.

So many forms of idiocy
To show what fools us mortals be
In acting so darn carelessly,
Thus far we've had, that something new
Seems quite beyond the normal view.
But there's another—we have got
Just now the bichlorid.

W. J. LAMPTON.

An open-air orator once received this poser.
"I tell you, gentlemen," he exclaimed—"and the experience of a lifetime confirms my statement—that if you want a thing well done you must do it yourself!"

"How about getting your hair cut?" asked a man in the crowd.—Fit-Bits.

A man gave \$1 to Frank and \$1 to Herman.
At the end of a week the philanthropist asked Frank how he had disposed of his fortune.

"I gave a quarter to my brother, a quarter to me sister and kept the fifty myself."
Came Herman's turn to explain. He did, as follows:

"I changed the dollar into halves, then into quarters, then into dimes, then into nickels, then into pennies—and now I'm changin' the pennies back again into the dollar."

"Well! Well!" the man exclaimed in surprise: "how foolish that is!"
"Foolishness nothing!" Herman replied disgustedly. "One of these days somebody's goin' to make a mistake—and it won't be me!"

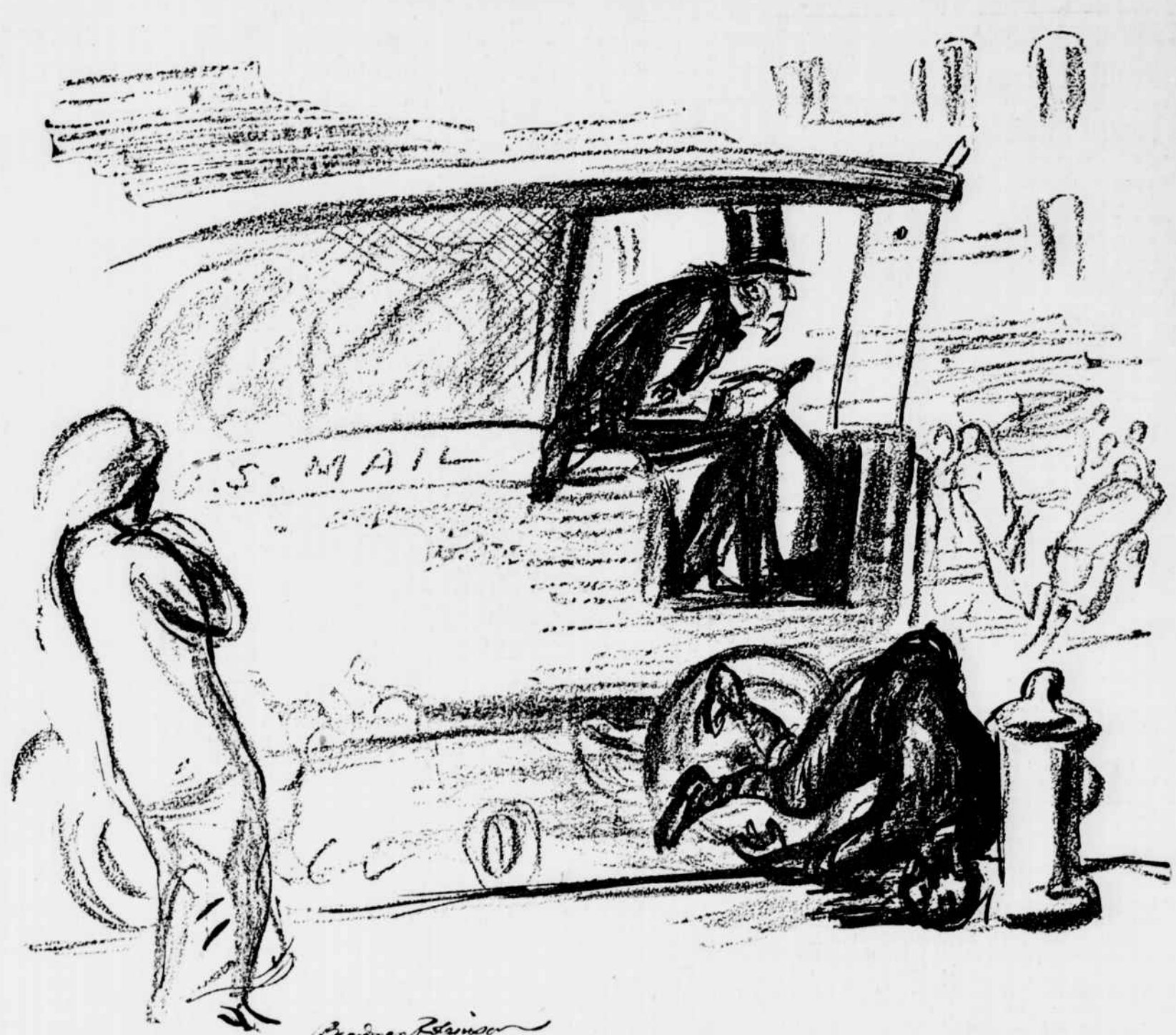
"What's your idea of the difference between a statesman and a politician?"
"A statesman," replied the man of practical experience, "keeps a public scrapbook and the politician keeps a private ledger."—Washington Star.

"The Tribune's observation that the Interborough might try on the public the square deal General Manager Hedley says the newspapers deny his roads brings to mind a shining example of the public be blessed policy," remarked the travelling man.
"It's in Detroit, and a street railway there is giving such efficient service the public is actually demanding that the road get a liberal franchise. New York is so honeycombed with traction lines I suppose it's out of the question to even think of working up that sort of enthusiasm here."

"Do you believe in predestination?"
"In a way, yes."

"In what way, for instance?"
"Well, I believe that if I were to invest in a building lot to-day the price of real estate would be predestined to go down to-morrow."—Chicago Record-Herald.

THE UNITED STATES MAIL.



THE PEOPLE'S COLUMN

An Open Forum for Public Debate.

HETCH-HETCHY SILENCE OMINOUS

Grab Will Come Suddenly and Unexpectedly, It Is Predicted.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: A letter from an acquaintance, a lawyer, these fifteen years resident in San Francisco, says:

"The question you ask is a difficult one to answer. The people here may be seriously interested in the Hetch-Hetchy matter—perhaps they are—but there's no way of finding out what they stand for in any such proposition. The politics of this place is beyond my ken. I've been here since 1897, busy to beat the band more than ten years past, and never yet found out anything to pin to ahead so far as political proposals figure. The Hetch-Hetchy affair is all politics in the way politics is played here at grabbing the big physical resources—there's no mistake about that at all. But what the true inwardness of it is I can't say, for I don't know. But it does look right now as if the thing is cut out to go through pretty sudden the next time we hear about it, because mum's the word, and I always noticed here that when mum is sure mum with the big concerns that have means of immense publicity at their command, like four or five big movie concerns here, something is doing right then what 'no feller can find out.'"

Thus, Mr. Editor, we perceive that additional letters to President Wilson should be written and published, for it is clearly apparent that sub rosa dealings the last two months have contributed far more to the intended spoliation of the Hetch-Hetchy Valley by utterly unconscionable people than ruminating seiver has spurred our one and only executive authority whose duty it is to stop this particular grabbing—stop it directly and in manner so effective that all his patriotic countrymen will honestly, heartily, deservedly applaud him.

ALFRED LAURENS BRENNAN.

New York, Nov. 18, 1913.

MARRIED WOMEN AS TEACHERS

Reader Calls Attention to Mass Meeting in Their Interest.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: I want to speak of the action of the Board of Education in penalizing marriage. This is its bylaw on the subject:

No married woman shall be appointed to any teaching or supervising position in the day public schools unless her husband is incapacitated from physical or mental disease to earn a livelihood or has continuously abandoned her for not less than one year prior to the date of appointment; provided proof satisfactory to the Board of Superintendents is furnished to establish such physical or mental disability or abandonment.

I speak for the young woman who has chosen to take up teaching as her profession. She studies for at least twelve years and then specializes at a normal school for at least two years. She does good work, takes the city examinations and gets splendid results. She is fortunate to meet a good man, gets married before she is appointed and must at once forfeit her appointment when she notifies the board.

If she is really earnest and persistent she will substitute and will often make a splendid teacher—one well recommended by her various principals and sought by them. Don't think all married women are teaching just for the money. Strange as it may seem to some, there are many who love their work and are in return loved by the children.

Many think it unfair to appoint married women, saying they deprive girls of the positions who really need them. That is not an argument. Do we ever say Miss B. (who is a good teacher) ought not to teach because she is wealthy, owns an automobile and spends her monthly check plus an allowance from father on clothes just because Miss J. has an invalid mother and three little sisters and really needs a job? The school is not for the teachers; it is for the children. If there are any arguments they should involve the question of efficiency. It has not yet been proved in any way that married women are inefficient.

The one who loves her work, who is not waiting to get married and get out; the one who has varied interests and experiences and who is happy and pos-

sesses peace of mind; the one who finds a real home and just continues her life-day with a congenial companion, is not the woman to be "forced out" or doomed to the life of a substitute.

To-morrow evening, Monday, November 24, at 8:15, a mass meeting will be held at Cooper Union under the auspices of the League for the Civic Service of Women, to protest against the action of the Board of Education in penalizing marriage and maternity. The speakers will be Dr. Ira S. Wile, Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw, Professor Henry Raymond Mussey, Frederick C. Howe, Beatrice Forbes-Robertson Hale, Norman Hapgood, the Rev. Waldo Adams Amos, Dr. Henry Moskowitz, Gilbert E. Roe, Edwin Slosson and Dr. James P. Warbasse. Judge John J. Freschi will preside. Both Mrs. Edgell and Mrs. Peixotto will be present.

I don't ask any one to come to change his point of view and be convinced with us—let him come out of pure curiosity. We shall be happy to have him!

LUCY A. KHASAN-WILKES.

New York, Nov. 21, 1913.

SEE THE PANAMA EXPOSITION

Correspondent Would Have American Tourists Boycott Europe in 1915.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Is there an American in this great and glorious country of ours who will refuse to do his share to assure the success of the Panama Exposition? I am all most positive I voice the sentiment of tens of thousands of my countrymen by making an appeal to all Americans to assist in establishing a "Seeing America League of State and City" for the purpose of attracting, entertaining and instructing our own people by getting them to look around at home for a single season instead of going to Europe.

There is a disposition on the part of European governments to snub the San Francisco exposition. It is beyond my comprehension why the two great governments of the Anglo-Saxon race, England and Germany, should permit such short-sighted policies to prevail against the advice of a goodly number of their foremost men in the industrial and commercial world. It is an insult to our country, and we Americans should resent it. Let us get to work without delay and assist our hustling sisters and brothers at the Golden Gate of California to make the Panama Exposition a tremendous success.

If the European governments persist in boycotting our exposition at the Golden Gate we should not hesitate for one moment to organize a counter boycott with the aim of keeping our tourists at home and showing them our own great country for one season. Let us provide them with rates, routes and facilities for seeing what they want, whether it is the stockyards district of Kansas City, the smelters at Pueblo, the Yellowstone Park, the big trees of California or the exposition.

As an American I appeal to the pride, honor and patriotism of those of our countrymen who intend to sail for Europe in the spring and summer of 1915 not to do so, but to spend their vacation at the Golden Gate of California and visit the exposition instead.

BELA TOKAJI.

President National Roosevelt League.

New York, Nov. 17, 1913.

SOME ILLITERACY FIGURES

Correspondent Points Out Where Suffrage States Shine.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Grace Duffield Goodwin makes some statements in a recent issue of The Tribune which should not go unchallenged. She says: "Even educational matters in Colorado have fallen so seriously behind in ten years that she has been distanced by male suffrage states."

The last United States Census gives the percentage of illiteracy for Colorado as 3.7 and for Massachusetts as 5.2. She says: "The most ardent advocates of votes for women do not point with pride to Denver."

No. Denver is made up largely of "one-lungers" from the East, and has many of the characteristics of the Eastern cities, but the percentage of illiteracy for Denver is given at 3.1 and for Boston as 4.4. She says: "Wyoming has little in com-

mon with Georgia." (The percentage of illiteracy for Wyoming is 3.3 and for Georgia 20.7.) "Connecticut differs from Idaho." (Connecticut, 6 per cent; Idaho, 2.2.)

We may go still further: California, 3.7; Utah, 2.5; Kansas, 2.7; Washington, 2; Oregon, 1.9, against Rhode Island, 7.7 and Illinois, 3.7, against Massachusetts 5.2.

Now, where is her argument? These statistics and others may be seen in the document room of the library.

DEALER IN FACTS.

New York, Nov. 19, 1913.

GETTING RID OF BARNES

Upstate Editors Support The Tribune's Demand for Reorganization.

CONFIDENCE LACKING.

From The Syracuse Journal.

The Republican chairman has no longer the full confidence of his party. He ought to retire and let the breath of political life be pumped into an organization the vitality of which he seems to have exhausted.

EARLY ACTION POSSIBLE.

From The Buffalo Express.

He (Mr. Barnes) can be disposed both as state chairman and national committeeman next spring, if the electors of the party so desire. That, too, would be a fitting occasion for reorganizing the local Republican party. Special primaries will be held in New York as well as in Connecticut.

FOR A HOUSECLEANING.

From The Utica Press.

What The New-York Tribune has to say nowadays may be regarded as reflecting the opinion of the party which it serves. The other day in a leading editorial the Tribune said: "The result of the election shows that a housecleaning and reorganization of the Republican party are imperatively necessary." It adds that the party must so manage its affairs and conduct itself as to attract its former adherents who are now allied with the Progressives. There is obvious and manifest sense in this suggestion.

DEFYING THE PEOPLE'S WILL.

From The Watertown Times.

The New-York Tribune comes out as a leader of a movement long ago inaugurated, but not crystallized into form, for the reorganization of the Republican party in the state, which it declares cannot be accomplished except through the withdrawal or deposition of Mr. Barnes as chairman of the state committee. This simply crystallizes into action a sentiment which has been widespread among the Republican voters of the state. Mr. Barnes is an educated gentleman, a deep student of political history, and has a master mind, but he is entirely out of touch with the progressive sentiment of the Republican party to-day. He keeps the old-time idea, which prevailed during the Platt regime, that the people need some overmastering mind to think for them and that he is the possessor of that mind. The people must be recognized; the organization must be their servant; it must not defy their will as Mr. Barnes has done. Therefore he must get out in order to make such reorganization.

"MUST BE PUT ON THE SKIDS."

From The Auburn Citizen.

The New-York Tribune to-day is regarded as the leading Republican newspaper of this state and as one of the leading organs of the nation. In another column appears an editorial that we commend to every Republican reader. "The Citizen" has always maintained that the Republicans of this state have been indifferent to the type of leadership and control that has dominated their party for many years. As an independent newspaper "The Citizen" has attacked Barnes policies and Murphy policies and Murphy rule in the Democratic party. The New-York Tribune evidently senses the spirit of the Republican of high character up the state as well as in New York City. Murphy is going. Barnes must also be put on the skids.